The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

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Extract from the Anarchiad Book XXIII.

The ſituation and ſoliloquy of Anarch after having been vanquiſhed in ſingle combat by Heſper. His mother Night appears to him.——Her ſpeech, in which ſhe comforts her ſon by enumerating the unexpected and powerful friends who have eſpouſed his cauſe, terminates with an obſcure prophecy.

IN fight ſore foil'd by Heſper's vengeful ſword,
His ſhield to havoc hewn, his armour gor'd,
His bulk immenſe by wounds unſeemly marr'd,
His helmleſs front by furrowing thunders ſcarr'd,
Clotted with dark red gore, his horrent hair,
Like meteors ſtreaming on the troubled air,
As heaves to heaven the huge volcano's ſmoke,
From his long trance immortal Anarch broke;
Nor leſs appear'd, eſcap'd from deadly fight,
Than the dread ſon of Erebus and Night,
Around in wrath his baleful eyes he throws,
And vents loud curſes o'er his hopeleſs woe.

"Oh rage! oh Torture! limbs and armour riven,
On earth an exile, and the ſcorn of heaven,
Robb'd of a world, by lying fates beſtow'd,
Heſper victorious! I a vanquiſh'd God!
Gape wide, profoundeſt hell! in Stygian flame
Hide your loſt Anarch from undying ſhame!"

He ſpoke. Aſtoniſh'd from the central bound,
Heav'd the dark gulf and oped the rocking ground;
From all the extremes of Chaos, wild and waſte,
With hollow murmur ſwell'd the roaring blaſt;
Ting'd with ſulphureous flames obſcurely curl'd,
Black clouds expanding ſwept the nether world,
Thron'd on the aſcending pyramid of ſtorm,
Roſe wrapp'd in vapours Night's majeſtic form,
O'er her lov'd ſon ſhe hung with pitying air,
And ſooth'd his ſadneſs with maternal care.

"Oh, blind to fate, to happier viſions blind,
While paſt diſaſters rankle in thy mind!
While future woe thy boding boſom rends,
Lo, Orcus wakes a new-form'd hoſt of friends,
To nobler champions change thy fierceſt foes,
And ſplendid triumph on thy ruin grows.

"Where yonder Iſle the meeting tides embrace,
And Commerce ſmiles on Belgia's thrifty race—
Once bowry iſle, whoſe woodleſs ſummits far,
Now lift the relics of barbarian war,
Whoſe laurel vales with bleaching bones abound,
Where ſlaughter drench'd the ſaturated ground;
When a few heroes wedg'd in firm array,
Held Heſſian hoſts and Britiſh bands at bay;
Till wider carnage round the empire ſpread,
For nine long years while ſad Columbia bled,
To ſave one central region, and reſtore
Each glorious Exile to his natal ſhore.
But now, while victory greets their glad return,
The *Power* that ſav'd th' ungrateful miſcreants ſpurn,
I ſee, through Hellgate where the whirlpool pours,
How the day darkens, how confuſion lowrs;
Where Congreſs dwells, I ſee portentous ſigns,
Of total nature there th' eclipſe begins.
Hail ſacred ſpot, imperial city hail
Here ſhall our reign commence, our throne prevail:
Whence hate and diſcord, erſt by ******* hurl'd,
Clung to the Britiſh prow and ſought the elder world.

"Oh loſt to virtue's heaven deſcended flame,
Loſt to thoſe realms that boaſt his early fame,
I ſee his friends (but now his friends no more)
And Vernon's ſage his fated lapſe deplore,
Columbia's ſelf the tear of anguiſh ſhed,
And mourn the Glories of her ******* fled!
'Tis he, my ſon, ſhall ſtretch thy dark domain,
By me inſpir'd with dreams of boundleſs gain,
'Tis he, illuſtrious changeling, ſhall controul
Each generous thought that ſwell'd his active ſoul,
Court the low crowd, his freeborn ſpirit braved,
And blaſt the realms his former valour ſaved.

"Lo! at his ſide, and guardian of his way,
Our fav'rite ****** directs his ſteps aſtray;
In that vile ſhape predictive fate aſſign'd
A frame well ſuited to ſo baſe a mind;
To him no form, no grace, nor genius given,
But mark'd for miſchief by the hand of heaven;
Him plodding patience taught to conn the laws,
And knavery ſold to ſerve the Britiſh cauſe,
To wealth and power in *Courts marine* to riſe,
And glut his avarice on each rebel prize,
Then foil'd, he chang'd, at our ſuperiour call,
To lure his cringing pupil to his fall;
With ſteady aim his former toils to crown,
Subvert the Congreſs and exalt thy throne.

"Fair to thine eyes, and number'd with thy friends,
The train of ſelfiſh jealouſy aſcends;
Blind Beliſarius leads the mighty round,
And gropes in darkneſs o'er the myſtic ground;
Rous'd at his call advance an airy group,
Thin ſhadowy ſhapes and ghaſtly phantoms troop,
In fancy's dreſs the bands fantaſtic join'd,
Revel to madneſs on his moody mind;
He ſees Cadets in pigmy armies riſe,
And Boſton ſifers ſwarm like Heſſian * flies,
Creative frenzy painting on his brain,
By Congreſs raiſ'd and paid the innumerous train,
Himſelf neglected, needy, blind and old,
The B—— B—— ballanc'd by the ——
In wild profuſion ſpent each liberal grant,
While war alone can reſcue him from want.

"The blunt *Rough-hewer*, from his ſavage den,
With learned dullneſs loads his lab'ring pen,
In muddy ſtreams his rumbling wits combine,
Big words convolving on the turbid line.
Yet ſpare thy ſcorn; for lo, by friendly hands,
In Congreſs rear'd the reptile *Scarecrow* ſtands;
Strange to himſelf—for now no more the prigg,
Swells in the powder'd majeſty of wig,
But gay like ſnake from wintry garb releas'd,
Shines the ſtiff coxcomb in his courtly veſt,
† From ſide to ſide there ſtruts, and ſmiles and prates,
And ſeems to wonder what's become of ——

"To check their force, our deſperate foes in vain
Attempt thy ruin and oppoſe thy reign.
Ardent and bold, the ſinking land to ſave,
In council ſapient as in action brave,
I fear'd young HAMILTON's unſhaken ſoul,
And ſaw his arm our wayward hoſt controul;
Yet, while the ſenate with his accents rung,
Fire in his eye and thunder on his tongue,
My *Band of mutes* in dumb confuſion throng,
Convinc'd of right, yet obſtinate in wrong,
With ſtupid reverence lift the guided hand,
And yield an empire to thy wild command.

"Riſe then, my ſon! the frowns of fate to dare;
Bleſt with ſuch aid, ſhall Anarch's ſoul deſpair?
Hark! how my heroes to the field invite,
Go, more victorious in thy mother's might;
Still one laſt conflict waits; one gleam of day
Shall pierce thine empire with expiring ray,
Ere light and order from their ſeats be hurl'd,
And ſhade and ſilence veil thy vanquiſh'd world."

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* A vile inſect imported from Germany during the laſt war; which, having been fatten'd on the American wheat, is attempting the total deſtruction of our harveſts.

† This couplet has ſince been borrowed by the famous *Churchill* in his *Roſciad*, and applied to one *Yates* a contemptible actor on the Britiſh theatre. The public will now reſtore the lines to their original author.

To the Editor of the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

SIR,

This evening I picked up the incloſed rough draft of a letter under one of the lamps in the Market—it requires no comment. I ſuppoſe a paſſenger dropped it by accident. The people of America will there ſee how contemptible they are made to appear by their ill-judged diſſentions.—God grant they may yet become unanimous, and diſappoint the wiſhes of their enemies.

I am yours,

ANTI-PARTY.

Philadelphia, March , 1787.

My dear DOCTOR,

MY laſt was by a veſſel from New-York, which I hope came ſafe to your hands. I then informed you of the precious confuſion that at that time ſeemed to pervade the ſelf-created ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. I ought, perhaps to have apologiſed for the freedom of my expreſſions with regard to your native country, but knowing, as I do, your untainted ſentiments of loyal attachment to the beſt of kings, I thought I might rely on the purity of your principles, to excuſe my juſt execrations againſt the unparallaled impudence of theſe pretended friends to good government. Good God! that rebels in grain ſhould pretend, by force of arms, to ſuppreſs rebellion!—What is LINCOLN but a more fortunate SHAYS?———

I am ſorry to acquaint you that the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and the want of timely ſupplies, have but too well ſucceeded to ſtop, for a time, the execution of a plan, which promiſed in the beginning ſuch ſalutary effects; but however the check may give a temporary confidence to our enemies, I ſtill hope, that like the ſeeds of winter grain, its growth is only ſuſpended, the better to flouriſh under the warm and beneficent beams of a Britiſh Sun.—I wiſh the commiſſion from Canada had been truſted to better hands, for I ſee, by the papers, that———has been weak enough to diſcover to common tavern-keepers that he had money with him, and by his unguarded enquiries about the inſurgents, as they are called, to give grounds for ſuſpicion that he was employed for their aid:—As I have heard no more of this matter, I yet hope he has profited by this leſſon, and learnt prudence. I think I may venture to aſſure you, that this year will be productive of great events; for, independent of theſe little ſtate quarrels, the grand Federal Syſtem is to be reviſed next May, and this reviſion, if it takes place, muſt bring about its diſſolution:—If it does not take place, the diſſolution will be equally certain, though perhaps not ſo immediate. I muſt explain this:—The convention propoſed for this purpoſe is to be formed by commiſſioners from the aſſembly of each ſtate; now only three have yet choſen them, and but two months remains for the reſt to be choſen, and arrive there from Georgia and North Carolina, on the one hand, and New-Hampſhire and New England, on the other. The ſtates in the vicinity, do not, it is true, require ſo much time, but is it poſſible the others ſhould be in ſeaſon? Suppoſe, however, 9 ſhould appear, (and leſs than 9 cannot do the buſineſs) theſe muſt be unanimous or their acts will be nullities. Is it conceivable that nine ſetts of delegates, each choſen by the party intereſt of nine diſjointed aſſemblies, can be unanimous in any thing?—The reſult is clear, the dernier reſort of policy will have been tried and found ineffectual; each will think for itſelf and what has hitherto been the *ultima ratio regum* will become the mode of republican deciſion. Should they not aſſemble, the ſame reſult is infallible, and, indeed, the New-Englanders ſeem to anticipate the event, in ſome publications, which do not appear to have proceeded from ordinary pens.—But I will ſtop my prophecy, and in time inform you of the event.

New-York, you know, have refuſed the impoſt to Congreſs ſome time ſince, the matter has been brought on again, and again refuſed. In Maryland the Senate and Aſſembly are at ſwords points;—the latter has diſſolved itſelf in a pet, and the former has publiſhed a ſort of juſtification of its conduct.

In this ſtate there are two deciſive parties, which would with pleaſure cut each others throats *for the good of the whole*: God forbid that either ſhould ſucceed, for either would, by prevailing, defeat our wiſhes. It is the eſſence of confuſion to keep parties as near a balance as poſſible, for by pulling equally in contrary directions, the machine ſtands ſtill, and grows weaker and weaker till its parts, yielding to oppoſite force, fly to pieces.

On going into the aſſembly you ſee theſe parties ranged on each ſide of the Houſe, and every queſtion propoſed by one is regularly oppoſed by the other—argument becomes a farce, and the queſtion might as well be put without ſaying a ſyllable, as after a long debate. It was propoſed the other day, by one ſide, to bring in a bill to repair the roads, the other ſide negatived the bill; One would think if they could agree on any thing, it would be on a queſtion of ſuch evident public utility; and I mention it, particularly to ſhow you the truth of my opinion, that to defeat each other is the only object, without having any view to the public good.—How can ſuch governments exiſt?

There is a Bank eſtabliſhed here by charter; one party happening to predominate this charter was taken away. At the next election great efforts were made, and the other party got in; then came on the reſtoration of the Bank, and they were carrying the point hollow, but by ſome good manœuvres 2 or 3 new Members were brought in, and now the ſcale ſeems to turn the other way; how it will eventually be I care not, for I know, that whatever may be done this year will be undone the next. In the mean time they go on abuſing each other, and the pencil and the pen are equally employed; caricaturas adorn the print-ſhops, and the newſpapers teem with ſcurrility.——I write without much caution, becauſe I have hit upon a mode of conveyance that renders interception almoſt impoſſible.—You need not expect always to inhabit your new colony, I hope we ſhall both live to ſee each other in the old ones.—I forgot to mention to you, that the ſcheme of 7 h 4 3p 2 5 2 x t a 1 9 x o will not do, at leaſt not at preſent:—Patience is a ſevere but neceſſary virtue.

I congratulate you on the treaty with France, not ſo much, however, for its commercial, as for its political advantages to us, and particularly as it reſpects our views in this country.——While Louis was our enemy, he, from a deſire to injure us, aſſiſted the Colonies againſt their Mother Country, and gained the pompous title of "*friend to the rights of mankind*," by being an enemy to the rights of Britain: Now he ſees what a faithleſs race he has to deal with; not the ſmalleſt glimpſe of probability remains of the payment of their debts to him, and he ſtands engaged for that to the Dutch.—No power in Europe can ever be ſo blind as to ſupport this people again; on the contrary, we have only to cede Canada to the French and the conqueſt of this country will become a joint affair. We ſhall then be as we once were, and if our miſtaken thirſt for dominion had not induced us to take Canada from the French, this revolution would never have happened. It will be the future policy of Britain not to poſſeſs all America *excluſively*, even if ſhe could; but by keeping up her amity with France, divide America with her, and jointly rule the world.

Your old church have not yet adopted the new forms; it will, I fear, be at length, be obliged to do ſo, though, I think, they will as readily change back again, when a proper time comes; I ſhould like to ſee your lawn ſleeves in that pulpit. Your ſuc-

ceſſor has over acted his part, he ſupported the Connecticut Biſhop, and would not join the convention here; but he now finds that the Convention have ſucceeded, and their nominations are made Biſhops; if he had not given into clerical phrenzy, he might have been one alſo. We muſt ſubmit to this, for in this age we can't politically interfere in religious matters. Give my love to S. S. I hope his ſeat on the bench is as agreeable and profitable to him, as I believe it will be beneficial to the colony.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq.
Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

IT being the indiſpenſible Duty of a People to acknowledge their conſtant Dependence upon the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, as their Creator, Preſerver, and the author of all their mercies: And conſidering the Prevalence of Vice and Immorality, the profanation of the Sabbath, neglect of Public Worſhip, and many other Inſtances, wherein Iniquity appears to abound, which give us juſt Reaſon to fear the Divine Diſpleaſure, and Puniſhment for our multiplied and aggravated Tranſgreſſions, unleſs by ſpeedy Repentance and Reformation we ſuitably implore the Mercy and Forgiveneſs of Almighty God for all our offences:

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the COUNCIL, to appoint, and do hereby appoint, WEDNESDAY THE ELEVENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, to be obſerved as a Day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, throughout this State; earneſtly exhorting Miniſters and People of all denominations, in ſolemn Aſſembly, to humble themſelves before the LORD, and with Penitence implore his Mercy and the Forgiveneſs of all our Treſpaſſes. Alſo, to offer up fervent Supplications, that God of his infinite Beneficence, would be graciouſly pleaſed to bleſs theſe UNITED STATES; give Wiſdom, Firmneſs and Unanimity to their Federal Council; direct to ſuch Meaſures as ſhall remove preſent Embarraſſments, ſtrengthen and perpetuate our Union, and promote the Happineſs and Tranquility of the Nation:—That he may ſmile upon and bleſs this State; inſpire our Rulers of every rank and order, with Wiſdom, Virtue and Patriotiſm, becoming their Stations; endue the People with a juſt Senſe of their ineſtimable Privileges; a ſpirit of Harmony, and ſuitable Zeal for the Preſervation of them, agreeably to our happy Conſtitution:—That he would be pleaſed to continue Health to us; bleſs us in our Huſbandry; grant fruitful Seaſons; cauſe the Earth to yield her Increaſe in plentiful Meaſures, and crown the Year with his Goodneſs; proſper us in our Trade, Navigation and Fiſhery; bleſs our Seminaries and Schools and all Means of Education and Inſtruction, for the Promotion of Piety and uſeful knowledge, and the Suppreſſion of Profaneneſs and Impiety; continue to us the Enjoyment of the Goſpel and Means of Grace, and extend the peaceful Kingdom of the Redeemer over all Nations of the Earth.

And all ſervile Labour is forbidden on ſaid Day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in HARTFORD, *the Twenty-ſecond Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

A CERTAIN preacher held forth at St. Mary's, in Paris, without giving his audience any ſatisfaction: Santueil, the Latin poet, who was preſent, Said, *he did better laſt year*; a bye ſtander aſſerted he muſt be miſtaken, for the preſent pulpit thumper had not preached laſt year; "*That is the very reaſon,*" ſaid the Poet.

ANECDOTE of a diſtinguiſhed Lawyer.

HIS honour the Preſent M——, of the R——, who has been remarkable for the juſtice of his decisions, lately liſtening to a young clerk, who was reading to him (before a number of gentlemen of the long robe) the conveyance of an eſtate, and who coming to the word *rough* read it *eaow*; his honour interrupted him—hold! hold! you muſt *ſtand corrected: enough* is according to the vernacular cuſtom called *enuff*, and in like manner muſt all other Engliſh words be pronounced, which terminate in *ough*, as for example, *tough*, *rough*, &c.—the clerk bowed, bluſhed and went on for ſome time, when coming to the word *plough*, he with a loud voice and a penetrating look at his honour, called it *pluff*! the great lawyer throated his chin, and with a ſmile candidly ſaid, "Young man I *ſtand corrected.*"

A RIDDLE.

MORE conſtant than the turtle dove,
More Beauteous than the Girl I love,
More tawdry than the dreſs of beaus,
More fickle than the wind that blows,
What Blackney fear'd amidſt proud wars,
What ſtrikes with dread the honeſt tar,
What brave Byng did to ſave Mahon,
What Ladies you may call your own,
What charms me more than Women can,
What you eſteem above a man,
What's ſweeter than a mutual kiſs,
Will inſtantly unriddle this.

To SPECTATOR.

SIR,

BY ſome prepoſterous fatality, your conjectures, like your politicks, are always erroneous. It ſeems you know not CATO. Yet, however unintentionally it was done, you have contributed to prepoſſeſs his countrymen in favour of his performances by contraſting your own. You are endeavouring to perſuade the public that you have always been an advocate for fœderal meaſures, and that you are now heartily diſpoſed to comply with the requiſitions of Congreſs. This pretence will not gain you a ſingle new ſuffrage; on the contrary it may loſe the votes of many of your old adherents.

It is time, Sir, for bold truths. It is time for your party to recede. It is time for men of talents and virtue to be placed at the helm of affairs, or the ſtate will be precipitated into inextricable calamities. Before this ſhall happen, it will be time to retort your menaces upon yourſelf, to call men by their proper names, to deſignate them by their pernicious actions. You are at the head of a dangerous faction. You, as a public man, ſtand accuſed before the bar of the United States of *weakneſs* of *wickedneſs* and of *raſhhood*. In your laſt addreſs, in which you bid adieu to farther diſcuſſion, you have not exculpated yourſelf from either of theſe charges. Confounded with ſuch imputations, & ſtigmatiſed as a furious anti-federal partizan, can you have the temerity to expect to be rechoſen a member of the Legiſlature? Can you preſume the worthy citizens, who have been too long the dupes of your popular arts, will ſtill be impoſed upon? Will you fondly flatter yourſelf that your real character can lurk unnoticed under the aſſumed name of Spectator? But know thou traitor to thy country's deareſt intereſts! the thin veil of hypocriſy ſhall be ſtripped from thy *ſhawdowy face*, and *the ſordid wretch whom Cato meant to reproach* ſhall ſtand confeſt in all his native deformity of viſage and of ſoul. If after all, the freemen of the town to which you belong will

again elect you to repreſent them in the aſſembly, they ſhall firſt know, at leaſt, what part you have acted; and in what point of light your reputation is conſidered in the other ſtates, that while they convince the world there is not another man in it *ſo worthy of their confidence*, or ſo capable of *repreſenting* them *properly*; they may have no palliation to their own conſciences for being implicated in the guilt of thoſe antifederal meaſures which are known, in this ſtate, to originate principally from you.

Government or no government is the queſtion. We are reduced as a confederated power to the very verge of diſſolution. It is not for glory, it is for exiſtence as a nation, we now contend. The tendency of your counſels is to ſap the foundation of the Union and throw the people of this continent into a ſtate of nature. You cannot be ignorant of the inevitable conſequences: you muſt therefore hope for a civil war. It can be for no other apparent purpoſe you are openly and avowedly oppoſed to federal government—the dye is caſt—your reputation is ſtaked upon the event. You have learnt and practiſed but too well the means of becoming popular with a certain claſs of people. All the vicious, the idle and the diſſolute part of the community are actuated by the ſame inglorious principles, and the ſame unrighteous propenſities for annihilating the public debt, and will readily foſter your undertakings. You have inceſſantly endeavoured to excite the moſt baleful jealouſies againſt Congreſs. You have attempted to weaken, to diſſolve the Union, You baſely inſinuated at the laſt Aſſembly (though you was not countenanced by a ſingle member) that the deſign of Congreſs, in raiſing troops for the weſtern frontiers, was to eſtabliſh a tyranny over the United States. To you it is chiefly owing that the requiſitions of Congreſs have not been complied with by the legiſlature of Connecticut. Your aſſiduity and intrigue, out of doors, amply compenſated for the poverty of your genius within. The deficiency of education has been more than counterbalanced by that unwearied and ſanctimonious cant of the goodneſs of your conſcience and the fervency of your zeal. In ſhort, ſir, your ſucceſs has hitherto ſurpaſſed your moſt ſanguine expectations. But your conſtituents (if I am rightly informed) begin to think you have had rather too much influence, and that you have been too often elected to the ſame office—and ou ſeem to be about to verify the prediction you made in the courſe of the debates on leſſening the repreſentation, "that you ſhould trouble that honorable houſe but little more."—whereat all the people in the gallery, with one voice, cried AMEN!!! Should your intrigues, however, be able to procure you a majority of votes; for one ſeſſion more, it would be of ſmall avail to your ſinking faction. Your conduct has been publicly diſcuſſed. It has met with the ſeverity of reprehenſion it merited. Like vice in general it needed only to be ſeen to be deteſted. Your influence is loſt.

It is not the property of human nature to rivet itſelf to the wreck of reputation, nor can your former Conſtituents chooſe that their character ſhould be dragged down to poſterity with the dregs of deſpicability. Let us ſee, Sir, how you are at preſent conſidered in the contiguous ſtates, and what figure you are likely to make in the Annals of your Country. Of the five pieces in proſe and verſe, wherein your elaborate lucubration has been noticed, four have been reprinted in different Capital Towns of America. In Boſton you have been dignified with the eulogium of a "furious antifœderal writer." New-York has contributed to your celebrity by printing a Key to the ſecond number of the Anarchiad, and giving your name, together with the name of the Town which your conduct has diſgraced, at full length. In Philadelphia you are known for none of your good deeds—and in a republication of animadverſions upon you, inſtead of the initial letter which the writer had uſed, your proper name is exhibited in print. Not a ſingle ſyllable of your writing has ever been judged worthy to be inſerted in a ſecond Paper indeed all the abortions of the Antifœderaliſts are conſigned to an early grave. Were it not for the advantage of cauſe, and the weight of abilites on the part of their Antagoniſts, well might they be ſurpriſed that not any performance can be written againſt them, which is not reprinted every where, and read with the utmoſt avidity.

know you affect to believe there is no one oppoſed to you who can write except in doggrel rhime. Is it affection, or are you grown callous to every idea of honour and infamy? Have you not ſeen your portrait delineated by the hand of a maſter? Are you contented to be gibbeted for everlaſting infamy? For truſt me, Sir, while the hiſtory of this Country remains, "your name will blacken "downward on the lapſe of time, the laſting object of eternal ſhame."

PHILO CATO.

(From the Connecticut Courant.)

Meſſiers PRINTERS.

I Have read in your paper the proceedings of the town of Sharon; and alſo a letter, ſaid to be written by a gentleman in New-York, upon the propriety of emitting a paper currency.

Being in a ſituation, as I conceive, that will prevent me, as an individual, from ſuffering, either by adopting or rejecting the propoſed plan; and feeling no intereſt diſconnected from the good of my fellow citizens, I would beg the indulgence of a few remarks, in objection to a paper currency in this ſtate.

I will readily allow that the burdens of the people exiſt in reality, and are not what ſome would ſeem to inſinuate, a mere imaginary evil. I will alſo admit, that the virtuous citizens of this ſtate have exerted themſelves, to an unparralleled degree.—The queſtion now ariſes—by what means ſhall theſe burdens be beſt alleviated? Will paper money ſtop the cerberean mouths of Sheriffs, and Collectors? Allowing it to be the caſe, it will only be for a ſeaſon—their appetites will ſoon return, with increaſed voracity, and our whole ſubſtance will furniſh but a competent meal.

The plan propoſed, is nearly ſimilar to what the ſtate of New-York have adopted—our circumſtances are materially different from theirs.—A large combination of merchants have agreed to ſupport the credit of their currency—This cannot be expected in Conecticut.—Our Trade is chiefly with New-York, and I yet doubt whether the gentleman ſpoke from ſufficient authority, when he obſerved, "that the merchants of that city would in his opinion, receive the money" or whether his ſuppoſition, as it now ſtands, would be a ſufficient warrant for procedure.—Our laws are alſo different from theirs, and render the neceſſity of a paper currency leſs urgent. It has long been the boaſt of the citizens of this ſtate, that landed property is better ſecured here, than in any other part of the world—We are not yet compelled to part with our real eſtate, by ſheriff's ſale, at one tenth part of its value, to ſatisfy a private debt. The ſtate, it is true, have adopted a paper currency, as an expedient, of the two, leſs grievous. But let me aſk you, fellow citizens, whether we are reduced to the hard terms of parting with our landed property, at one third or fourth part of its value? For this is the eventual termination of the propoſed plan, of a paper currency. We will bring the inſtance of an individual, whom we will ſuppoſe to owe fifty pounds, and to be in the poſſeſſion of a landed eſtate, well worth a hundred; he mortgages his farm, and diſcharges his debts. He has now the intereſt of fifty pounds to pay yearly, which, at this difficult day (beſides his taxes, the ſupport of his family, and without any immediate demand) he will be doing well to accompliſh—at the end of fourteen years, he has paid nearly the original ſum, in intereſt, without diminiſhing the principal. There is now no diſcharge, his whole eſtate muſt be parted with and, he turned into the wide world, perhaps at an advanced age, or what is as likely, his widow, and orphan children, deſtitute even of the comforts of life.

Here will be a *notable field* for jobbers, and ſpeculators—The mortgages are to be negotiable—an enterpriſing ſpeculator may, perhaps, own half a townſhip; and you, my fellow citizens, muſt leave your agreeable habitations, to theſe *harpies* in ſociety; or, what is infinitely worſe, hold under them a precarious *tenure*. Theſe are no chimeras—they are the natural conſequences of the propoſed plan.

I ſhall, perhaps, be told that every man has a right to diſpoſe of his property as he pleaſes—that this plan carries with it no compulſion but only holds out the mild tender of relief, if we chuſe to accept it; that it will render a moſt eſſential ſervice to the prudent, induſtrious farmer, who is now in debt, and muſt part with his intereſt or defraud his creditors; that, in the ſpace of fourteen years, he will be able to redeem his property, and may be

happily extricated from all difficulties. That such a case may exist, I readily grant. But let me ask—Is it a probable one? The prudent and industrious are not the most likely to be in debt; but rather the imprudent the unfortunate and indolent. Such are the men to whom these *glorious terms* are held out; and I query whether they will have inclination or abilities to profit thereby? Their excuses, it is true, will be as impertinent, and unavailing at the expiration of the time, as the sinner's when arrived in the other world; nor will the state be in a very different situation, from the devil, whose temptations have brought him to that place of torment.

But I am asked what shall be done? the people are in debt, and no method, or prospect of relief suggested.—I answer, the best the case will admit. Let the government of the United States have more energy, grant to Congress the Impost, and the regulation of trade and commerce—Encourage and promote industry and frugality—Speedily effect whatever lies in our power, towards accomplishing these important purposes, and wait with patience the rest.——These are sources from which we may expect relief—All other expedients are but merely palliatives, or desperate remedies.

The burthens of the people are represented, as destroying that industrious, and enterprising spirit for which this state has so long been famous. I appeal to general observation. for the support of a contrary opinon. It is a common remark, that nearly double the labour has been performed, in the year past, to that of any other year since the commencement of the war. The race of idle people are greatly diminished. The strutting jobber and speculator, has returned to his former occupation, and the petty trader finds his greatest profits to arise from the cultivation of the soil. Will not paper money again restore them to the vexation of society.

Disagreeable apprehensions are formed, by many, from the emigration of our inhabitants, which is falsely attributed to the impolitic proceedings of government. A small attention to the subject, will remove the groundless fears of such, and convince them of their error. Connecticut is nearly stocked with inhabitants. There is only a small proportion of our lands, that remain uncultivated. The defects of emigration are abundantly supplied by internal population; and the state suffers no more, by the removal of its inhabitants, than the hive that has sent forth its numerous swarms, without any diminution of the original stock.—Hence emigration, becomes the powerful cause of population: and, we ought, instead of complaining, to highly applaud that spirit of enterprise, which carries our citizens from their ancient habitations, to people an uncultivated wilderness. Connecticut has, within a few years past, almost filled a new state with inhabitants, and its numbers are not diminished.

With respect to the probability of a depreciation of the currency, even upon the plan proposed, with all the evil consequences which it will induce; and also the recommendation of a tender act, in failure of the paper emission, they are submitted to the animadversion of others, and to the recent and feeling experience of the people at large. For my own part, I have a strong confidence in the spirited, and manly exertions of the good people of this state; nor do I apprehend the least danger of insurrections. The mildness and energy of our government, the equal distribution of property, the knowledge and information of the people at large, together with their general regard for morality, are favourable presages; they give me a strong partiality for Connecticut, and an equal aversion to whatever may be injurious to its true interest. It is from these motives, that I submit these remarks to the candid public. If they are clothed with truth, let their voice be heard—If they are the suggestions of a mistaken principle, I shall, when convinced, be the first to condemn them.

A CITIZEN OF CONNECTICUT.

LONDON.

The honorary prize of *Teyler's* Theological society, Haarlem, by their conditions published the first of December last, is to be adjudged to the author,

"Who shall most forcibly demonstrate the superior excellence of the moral laws of Moses to those of Lycurgus and Solon, whose laws are generally deemed masterpieces of human wisdom,"

The prize, as usual, will be a gold medal, value four hundred guilders, exclusive of the workmanship.

The Society will adjudge the prize by the eighth of April, 1788.

The treatises must be written in a legible hand, either in Dutch, Latin, French or English, sealed and signed with a motto; with which must be sent a separate paper, containing the author's name and address, sealed with the same seal and subscribed with the same motto.

NEW-HAVEN, April 5.

A letter from Demarara, dated January 28, 1787, received by a gentleman at Providence, Rhode-Island, has the following paragraph: "A ship is just arrived from Holland, with orders from the States of Holland, and the West-India-Company, to fit out small vessels to guard the coast, and she lies in the mouth of the river to search vessels. And any one that has to the amount of 100 guilders in coffee, cotton and sugar, the goods are condemned, and 300 guilders fine upon each hogshead or bag:—so that these new laws entirely stop the collection of all kinds of produce, except rum, and that is very scarce.

"I do not expect to sail 'til the last of February, except something new turns up in favour of the Americans, which is daily expected. The governor and leading men are planters, and cannot long subsist without American supplies."

RIPTON, March 7, 1787. Married, on Sunday last, after divine Worship, in the Episcopal Church in this place, Doctor JOHN LESTER, to the celebrated Miss ANNOR SHELTON, Daughter of Mr. SAMUEL SHELTON, both of this Place.

Copy of an intercepted letter from Edward Kibbe, Rufus Tyler, and Jonas Babcock, directed to Mr. Samuel Booth, Middlefield.

Partridgefield. Feb. 13, 1787.

To Samuel Booth, Samuel Clark and Nathan Monn,

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of orders this evening received from Col. Parsons, you are desired to march all the men in your power to New-Lebanon, without loss of time—we intend to march to-morrow night. You are desired to be here at Mr. John Warkin's by the sun an hour high to-morrow afternoon, with arms, ammunition and four days provision.

EDWARD KIBBY, Capt.
RUFUS TYLER, Lieut.
JONAS BABCOCK, Lieut.

N. B. With snow-shoes as many as you can get.

The above may be depended on as an authentic copy from the original.—One of the insurgents, upon hearing the contents of the above letter, being under bonds for trial, declared that government would be glad to grant him a pardon before next April.

[From the American MUSÆUM.]

Modern Learning exemplified by a Specimen of a Collegiate examination.

By the hon. F. H. Esquire.

METAPHYSICS.

PROFESSOR. What is a SALT-BOX?

Student. It is a box made to contain salt.

Prof. How is it divided?

Stu. Into a salt-box and a box of salt.

Prof. Very well.——Shew the distinction.

Stu. A salt box may be where there is no salt, but salt is absolutely necessary to the existence of a box of salt.

Prof. Are not salt-boxes otherwise divided?

Stu. Yes——by a partition.

Prof. What is the use of this division?

Stu. To separate the coarse salt from the fine.

Prof. How?—think a little.

Stu. To separate the fine salt from the coarse.

Prof. To be sure—to separate the fine from the coarse—but are not salt-boxes otherwise distinguished?

Stu. Yes—into *possible, probable and positive.*

Prof. Define these several kinds of salt boxes.

Stu. A *possible* salt-box is a salt-box yet unfold in the joiner's hands.

Prof. Why so?

Stu. Because it hath not yet become a salt box, having never had any salt in it: and it may probably be applied to some other use.

Prof. Very true—for a salt-box which never had, hath not now, and, perhaps, never may have any salt in it, can only be termed a *possible* salt-box——what is a *probable* salt box?

Stu. It is a salt-box in the hand of one going to a shop to buy salt, and who hath sixpence in his pocket to pay the shopkeeper: And a *positive* salt box is one which hath actually and *bona fide* got salt in it.

Prof. Very good—what other division of salt-boxes do you recollect?

Stu. They are divided into *subsistantive* and *pendent.* A *subsistantive* salt box is that which stands by itself on the table or dresser, and the *pendent* is that which hangs by a nail against the wall.

Prof. What is the idea of a salt box?

Stu. It is that image which the mind conceives

of a ſalt-box, when no ſalt box is preſent.

Prof. What is the abſtract idea of a ſalt-box?

Stu. It is the idea of a ſalt-box, abſtracted from the idea of a box, or of ſalt, or of a ſalt-box, or of a box of ſalt.

Prof. Very right—by this means you acquire a moſt perfect knowledge of a ſalt-box; but tell me, is the idea of a ſalt-box a ſalt idea.

Stu. Not unleſs the ideal box, hath the idea of ſalt contained in it.

Prof. True——and therefore an abſtract idea cannot be either ſalt or freſh, round or ſquare, long or ſhort——and this ſhews the difference between a ſalt idea and an idea of ſalt.——Is an aptitude to hold ſalt an *eſſential* or an *accidental* property of a ſalt-box?

Stu. It is *eſſential*; but if there ſhould be a crack in the bottom of the box, the aptitude to ſpill ſalt would be termed an *accidental* property of that ſalt-box.

Prof. Very well, very well indeed!—What is the ſalt called with reſpect to the box?

Stu. It is called it's *contents*.

Prof. And why ſo?

Stu. Becauſe the cook is content, *quoad hoc* to find plenty of ſalt in the box.

Prof. You are very right——let us now proceed to

LOGIC.

Prof. How many parts are there in a ſalt-box?

Stu. Three——bottom, top and ſides.

Prof. How many modes are there in ſalt-boxes?

Stu. Four——the *formal*, *the ſubſtantial*, the *accidental* and the *topſy-turvey*.

Prof. Define theſe ſeveral modes.

Stu. The *formal* reſpects the figure or ſhape of the box, ſuch as round, ſquare, oblong, &c. The *ſubſtantial* reſpects the work of the joiner; and the *accidental* depends upon the ſtring by which the box is hung againſt the wall.

Prof. Very well—what are the *conſequences* of the *accidental* mode?

Stu. If the ſtring ſhould break, the box would fall, the ſalt be ſpilt, the ſalt-box broken, and the cook in a paſſion; and this is the *accidental* mode with it's *conſequences*.

Prof. How do you diſtinguiſh between the top and bottom of a ſalt-box?

Stu. The top of a box is that part which is uppermoſt, and the bottom, that which is loweſt in all poſitions.

Prof. You ſhould rather ſay the uppermoſt part is the top, and the loweſt part the bottom.—— How is it then, if the bottom ſhould be the uppermoſt?

Stu. The top would then be lowermoſt, ſo that the bottom would become the top, and the top would become the bottom, and this is called the *topſy-turvey* mode, which is nearly allied to the *accidental*, and frequently ariſes from it.

Prof. Very good---but are not ſalt-boxes ſometimes ſingle and ſometimes double?

Stu. Yes.

Prof. Well then mention the ſeveral combinations of ſalt boxes, with reſpect to their having ſalt or not.

Stu. They are divided into ſingle ſalt-boxes having ſalt; ſingle ſalt-boxes having no ſalt; double ſalt-boxes having no ſalt; double ſalt-boxes having ſalt; and ſingle double ſalt-boxes having ſalt and no ſalt.

Prof. Hold!—hold!—you are going too far.

Governor of the Inſtitution. We cannot allow further time for Logic: proceed, if you pleaſe, to

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROF. Pray, ſir, what is a ſalt box.

STU. It is a combination of matter, fitted, framed and joined by the hands of a workman in the form of a box, and adapted to the purpoſe of receiving, containing and retaining ſalt.

PROF. Very good—what are the mechanical powers concerned in the conſtruction of the ſalt-box.

STU. The axe, the ſaw, the plain and the hammer.

PROF. How are theſe powers applied for the purpoſe intended?

STU. The axe to fall the tree, the ſaw to ſplit the timber——

PROF. Conſider——it is the property of the mawl and wedge to *ſplit*.

STU. The ſaw to *ſlit* the timber, the plane to ſmooth and thin the boards.——

PROF. How?—take time—take time.

STU. To thin and ſmooth the boards.—

PROF. To be ſure.—the boards are firſt thinn'd, and then ſmooth'd. Go on.

STU. The plane to thin and ſmooth, and the hammer to drive the nails.

PROF. Or rather tacks.—Have not ſome philoſophers conſidered *glue* as one of the mechanical powers?

STU. Yes—and it is ſtill ſo conſidered; but is called an *inverſe* mechanical power; becauſe whereas it is the property of the direct mechanical powers to generate motion, *glue*, on the contrary, prevents motion, by keeping the parts to which it is applied, fixed to each other.

PROF. Very true—What is the mechanical law of the *ſaw*?

STU. The power is to the reſiſtance, as the number of teeth and force impreſſed, multiplied by the number of ſtrokes in a given time.

PROF. Is the ſaw only uſed in ſlitting timber into boards?

STU. Yes—It is alſo employed in cutting boards into lengths.

PROF. Not lengths. A thing cannot be ſaid to have been cut into lengths.

STU. Into *ſhorts* ſir.

PROF. Very right. What are the mechanical laws of the hammer.

GOV. The time ſpends faſt, Paſs on to another ſcience.

(Remainder in our next.)

Meſſrs. Printers,

I HAVE read, with that attention which I always pay to the numerous original compoſitions publiſhed in your paper, the various pieces levelled againſt Mr. W. W. and cannot diſcover that the gentleman has been *guilty of any crime*, but that of having a very harmleſs *letter broken, open, copied, and publiſhed*, in a manner contrary to all the rules of politeneſs and honour.

Z. B. A.

The following is extracted from the Glaſgow Advertiſer—it immediately follows the affidavit of Jens Anderſon and Mads Jenſon, reſpecting an animal called KRAKEN.

Fifeſhire. Auguſt 21. A ſhip arrived here lately from Rotterdam, the maſter of which reports that he was in company with Capt. Van Blaſ of the Triton, of that town, newly come from the Greenland Seas. The Captain informed him, that, in lat. 77, they ſaw a very large fiſh, whoſe tail reached the North Pole, and, by bearing it about, raiſed the nitrous cloud which cauſes the Aurora Borealis. The common food of this monſter was whales, of whom it devoured as many as we would ſhrimps. So inconſiderable were they in its mouth, that a whale of 150 feet in length might be ſeen ſticking between two teeth. The animal uſed its fore fin as a tooth-pick to take it out. The monſter's two eyes reſembled two riſing ſuns in the horizon; and when he opened his mouth, the upper jaw reached far above the clouds. He ſeemed to ſwallow them as they paſſed. His extended jaws covered and darkened one half of the ſurrounding ſky. When the monſter ſneezed it occaſioned a ſtorm, in which the Dutch ſhip was ſadly toſſed. When he paſſed wind, it rent the vallies of ice, and clouds of ſmoke

Came iſſuing thro' the mound.

But the moſt ſerious accident had nearly befallen the Dutch ſhip. The monſter, in making water, threw it like a rainbow from him and it fell very near the veſſel. The ſpray covered her for four weeks, which this animal always took in diſcharging its urine.

The Dutchmen were under the neceſſity of confining themſelves all this time, and heard with trembling the dreadful peals rattling o'er their heads.

So ſoon as it ceaſed they came upon deck, and ſaw the fiſh beginning to move round the ocean. Whenever he ſwam, the globe ſeemed to yield to that ſide, and they beheld the North-Pole yielding likewiſe, like the maſt of a ſhip aground.

The water was in violent agitation; and they rolled away their maſt. Luckily one of the animal's whiſkers had been rubbed off againſt the ice, and cutting from theſe three hairs, they made jurymaſts of the ſame, which are now uſed for the harbour booms at Rotterdam.

BOSTON, March 23.

BY an act of the General Court, paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, the times and places for holding the Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for each county, in this Commonwealth, from and after the firſt day of June next, will be as follows, viz.

Suffolk, at Boſton on the firſt Tueſday in January and the firſt Tueſday in July.——*Eſſex*, at Ipſwich, on the firſt Tueſday in April: at Salem, the ſecond Tueſday in July; at Newbury-Port, the laſt Tueſday in September.——*Middleſex*, at Cambridge, on the ſecond Tueſday in March;

at Concord, on the second Tuesday of September.——*Hampshire*, at Springfield, on the second Tuesday of February; at Northampton, the last Tuesday in August.——*Plymouth*, at Plymouth, on the second Tuesday of April, and the last Tuesday of October.——*Barnstable*, at Barnstable, on the first Tuesday of April, and the first Tuesday of November.——*Bristol*, at Taunton, on the second Tuesday of March, and the second Tuesday of September.——*York*, at York, on the second Tuesday of April: and at Beddiford, on the second Tuesday of October.——*Dukes-County*, at Edgartown, on the first Tuesday of March; and at Tisbury, on the last Tuesday of October——*Nantucket*, at Sherburn, on the last Tuesday of March, and the first Tuesday of October.——*Worcester* at Worcester, on the last Tuesday in March, and on the first Tuesday in September.——*Cumberland*, at Portland, on the last Tuesday in October.——*Lincoln*, at Hallowell, on the second Tuesday in January; at Pownalborough, on the first Tuesday in June; and at Waldoborough, on the second Tuesday of September.——*Berkshire* at Lenox, on the second Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday of February.

PORTLAND, March 10.

I happened to be in a Lawyer's office yesterday. This is a scene which gives one an excellent opportunity to form an opinion of the virtues and vices of mankind.——A man, who had villainy pictured in every lineament of his face, entered, and requested to know if there was not an appeal from a Justices judgment? The Lawyer answered there was, when an issue had been joined by the parties.—— "Then damn him said the man, I will keep him out of his money"——Upon being interrogated, it appeared that the man was sued for a small debt, somewhat less than three pounds: for which he had given a note of hand, and which he acknowledged to be a just demand. He was told the consequences of an appeal—such as—That the creditor being poor, and having been sued for a smaller sum, which he was not yet able to discharge, would be unjustly kept out of his money—that the expence would be more than he expected &c. The Lawyer then made a calculation according to the fee-bill, and found that the expence of an appeal would amount to 40*s*. before the creditor could get execution from the Court of Common Pleas. And advised this very *honest* man, to reserve his money to pay his taxes with.——Damn the taxes, says he, the collector and country—I will do as I please with my money.

This story exhibits the state of public virtue. A man will pay 40*s*. to keep an honest creditor out of his debt two months; but when a collector asks him for this sum towards the support of government, he will draw his sword, and stab his father, brother, or child, rather than give up his rights and privileges."

The Legislature of Rhode-Island at their last session, have refused to send delegates to the federal Convention. They have likewise refused to request the Governor to issue his proclamation for apprehending the leaders of the Massachusetts rebels. They have ordered that one fourth part of the principal and interest of their State Notes should be paid in their paper currency, now passing at 6 for 1, and subjecting the holders of those Notes to a forfeiture of that proportion, if they neglect to apply and receive it of the Treasurer within Six Weeks. They have also annulled the charter of the city of New-Port, on the petition of 140 of the freemen, who it was proved did not pay one seventeenth part of the city tax; and this, notwithstanding a counter petition was presented, signed by 400 of the most respectable inhabitants. (Are the rights of men less secure in Turkey than in Rhode Island?)

The ancient and venerable Sage, Philosopher and Patriot, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, is appointed by the State of Pennsylvania a delegate to the federal convention.

☞ J. L. and several other favours are unavoidably omitted.

New Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD by HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY, at his Store, opposite Mr. John Miles's Tavern, a Quantity of well seasoned

White Pine BOARDS,

of Various Qualities,—or exchanged for WEST-INDIA GOODS. April 7. [7 3w]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

EBENEZER BEARDSLEY, has opened in his house in Chapel-Street, at the sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, directly opposite Messieurs Atwater and Lyon's store, a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES imported in the last ships from Europe.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

VERDIGRISE,	MADDER,
LITHARGE,	COPPERAS,
SPANISH WHITE,	GLUE,
DROP LAKE,	OIL of TURPENTINE,
INDIAN RED,	ROSIN,
INDIAN INK,	INDIGO,
OIL of VITRIOL,	SNUFF in BLADDERS and BOTTLES,
ALLUM,	
PRUSSIAN BLUE,	RAISINS,
WHITE LEAD,	MACE,
IVORY BLACK,	CINNAMON,
VENETIAN RED,	CLOVES, &c. &c.
SAP GREEN,	

Which he will sell for Cash, Country Produce or Public Securities.

April 4, 1787. 7 tf

NON-RESIDENTS, Take NOTICE!

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on the First Monday in June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Sign-Post in the second Society in Branford, so much of the real estate of JONATHAN BARNES, and TOM JACOBS, as will pay their taxes due to me on the list 1782, unless prevented by a previous Settlement.

REUBEN ROSE Collector.

(7——3w.)

JOSEPH SMITH

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has lately set up and carries on the Business of SHOEMAKING, in its different Branches, at his Shop in Church-Street, at the Sign of the Green Boot, opposite the Church in this City, where may be had MEN's WOMEN's and CHILDREN's Shoes, of the best Kind, as low Prices as they can possibly be afforded.

N. B. Said Smith wants to purchase GREEN CALF-SKINS, and a few Loads of

Oak & Hemlock BARK.

New-Haven, March 20. 5——tf.

TO BE SOLD BY

MALTBY and FOWLER,

At their Store, in Chapel Street, just by Miles's Tavern: GOOD SNUFF, by the Bladder, Cwt. or larger Quantity; Also a good Assortment of

GROCERIES,

on the lowest Terms.

New-Haven, March 17, 1787. 5——tf

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Second Monday in May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of JOHN MILES, jun. Innholder in New-Haven,

Two Pieces of *LAND*,

CONTAINING about Fifteen Acres, lying at the easternmost Extremity of the New-Town-ship, in said New-Haven. One Piece is bounded by the East River on the East, by the New Wharf and Harbour on the South, on the West by a Highway, on the North by a Highway leading into the East River.——The other Piece, lying directly North of the before described Piece, is bounded North and South by Highways, East by the Mill or East River, and Northerly by Land belonging to the Heirs of John Whiting, deceased, and Mr. Benjamin Smith.

The Land will be divided into small Lots, to accommodate Purchasers who wish to procure Building Lots. Ten per Cent of the purchase Money must be paid down at the Time of Sale: Fifteen per Cent more within Ten Days after the Sale: at which Time a DEED will be given to the Purchaser, upon his giving good Security, if required, to pay the Residue in One Year from the Time of Sale, with Interest.——An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchasers.——For further Particulars, Enquire of Mr. OLIVER WOLCOTT at New-York, JONATHAN INGERSOLL, and PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esquires, at New-Haven.

ALPHEUS HEWS,
From New-Jersey

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he carries on the buſineſs of WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING in Chapel Street, in New-Haven, where may be had any Number of

WINDSOR SETTEES,
and GARDEN CHAIRS,

made in the neateſt manner and different faſhions, alſo ſome very convenient for Children which he ſells on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, any kind of country produce for family uſe, wet or dry goods or any kind of Timber ſuitable for his buſineſs.

February 6th, 1787.

BACON & TOMLINSON

Have on Hand a GENERAL

Aſſortment of GOODS,

Which they will ſell for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, PUBLIC SECURITIES, STATE MONEY, &c. &c.

☞ They call earneſtly on all thoſe indebted to make immediate Payment, and requeſt that no Delay may take Place where MONEY is due by Agreement.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL Aſſortment of *Garden-Seeds* to be ſold by *DANIEL PUNDERSON*, at his *Garden*, in York-Street, *New-Haven*.

Juſt Reprinted from the London Copy, *and to be ſold by the Dozen, or ſingle, by* ISAAC BEERS *at his BOOK-STORE, in New-Haven,*

The Children's FRIEND.

Containing Inſtructive and Entertaining Dialogues for the Uſe of Schools and Young Perſons. This is a Work of great Merit, and meets with the higheſt Encomiums from thoſe Schoolmaſters, and others, who have made Trial of it. ☞ It is

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TAKEN for Rates, and will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the ſign Poſt in Ripton Pariſh, on Thurſday the 17th Day of May next, ſo much of the real Eſtate of ABIGAIL WAKLEY, deceaſed, as will pay her Taxes; the Vendue to begin at three o'clock, P. M. Alſo will be ſold at the ſign Poſt in North-Stratford on Tueſday the 24th day of May next, at three o'clock P. M. ſo much of the Lands of EDWARD LAKE, as will pay his Taxes, and coſts ariſing thereon in both caſes: unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement.

N. B. The Taxes will be received as the Law directs.

JOHN BENJAMIN,——Collector.
Stratford, March 22d, 1787. 6—3w.

AS the Subſcriber is about to leave this City theſe therefore are to inform the Public and his cuſtomers in general, that he intends to quit buſineſs in this city. He therefore deſires thoſe that are indebted to him by book or note to make immediate payment, or they may depend upon the utmoſt rigor of the Law.

JOHN PENDEGRASS.
New-Haven, March 27, 1787. 6 3w

TO BE SOLD by the Printers hereof, Price SIX-PENCE, a few Copies of

A Sermon to SWINE,
By COMMON SENSE, A. M.

WE are appointed Commiſſioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors on the Eſtate of

HENRY HAIT,

late of Stamford, in Fairfield County, deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent, and will attend on the Buſineſs of our ſaid Appointment on the Firſt Tueſdays in April, May, and July next, at Two o'clock afternoon, at the Dwelling Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Waller, *in ſaid Stamford. Dated in Stamford, March 12th,* 1787.

JAMES DAVENPORT,
5——3w JOHN DAVENPORT,

B L A N K S

The SHORTER CATECHISM
With Scripture Proofs,

POLE's SYNOPSIS, in 5 Volumes Folio, to be ſold at this Office, at a very low Price.

ALL Perſons who have Demands upon the Eſtate of

ZILLAH STUDWELL,

late of Greenwich, in Fairfield County, deceaſed, are notified to bring in their Accounts within ſix Months from this Date, and if they neglect they will forever after be debarred agreeably to Law. This Notice is given by the Direction of the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Stamford.

AMOS MEAD, Adminiſtrator.
Greenwich, Dec. 19, 1787. 5——3w

THE Subſcribers appointed Commiſſioners by the Court of probate for the Diſtrict of Danbury, to examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of

DENNIS HUBBELL,

late of New-Fairfield, in Fairfield County, deceaſed, rendered inſolvent: do give public notice, that, we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, and the third Tueſday of September next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Catherine Hubbell in ſaid New-Fairfield; after which Time no Accounts will be received, and none will be finally allowed unleſs legally atteſted.

STEPHEN BARNS, } Commiſ-
SAMUEL BOSTWICK, jun. } ſioners.
New-Fairfield, February 27, 1787. 5—3w

WE are appointed Commiſſioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors on the Eſtate of

JEREMIAH LOCKWOOD,

late of Stamford, in Fairfield County, deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent, and will attend to the Buſineſs of our ſaid appointment, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt Mondays, in March, April, and June next, at two o'Clock Afternoon.

REUBEN SCOFIELD,
BENJAMIN SCOFIELD,
Stamford, Februar 7, 1787. 5——3w

ALL Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of

SAMUEL PENOYER,

late of Stamford, in Fairfield County, deceaſed, are notified to bring in their Accounts within ſix Months from this Date, and if they neglect they will ever after be debarred, agreeably to Law. This Notice is given by Direction of the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Stamford.

GOULD SELLECK PENOYER, Executor of the Laſt Will of the Deceaſed.
Dated in Stamford, Feb. 14, 1787. 5—3w

WE are appointed Commiſſioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors on the Eſtate of

GERSHOM LOCKWOOD,

late of Greenwich, in the Diſtrict of Stamford, deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent, and will attend on ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of Joſeph Hobby jun. in ſaid Greenwich, on the firſt Tueſdays of May and June next, at one o'Clock Afternoon.

DENHAM PALMER,
NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, jun.
Dated in Greenwich, March 5, 1787. 5

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.